CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1830. [NO. 667.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JOHN LIPPITT,
Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,
COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell Low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received and now opening at Mr. John Lippitt's store, on Green street, a few cases of men's and boys' thick and lined and bound Shoes and Brogans,
do Ladies' straw Bonnets,
do Men's and boys' Hats,
Fittemore's cotton Cards, wire Seives, hair Combs, Writing, Letter, and Wrapping Paper.
Also—SHOE STOCK,
such as black, red, green, yellow and white lining Hatter's Skins, silk and cotton boot Cord, shoe Thread, shoe Ornaments, Blacking, &c. &c.
☞ The above will be sold very low.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 11, 1830. 66tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS several debtors to the State Bank of North Carolina, on Pledge of Stock, at the late Branch thereof at Fayetteville, having failed to comply with the terms of such loan, and to redeem their Stock, the same will be sold by the Subscriber to the highest bidder for ready money, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 20th instant, at noon, agreeably to the terms or conditions of such pledge, viz:

Shares pledged to secure the payment of $2,300, with interest, &c.

do	do	do	do	1,150 do.
do	do	do	do	560 do.
do	do	do	do	1,600 do.
do	do	do	do	900 do.
do	do	do	do	950 do.

DUNCAN MAC RAE, *late Cashier.*
Fayetteville, 8th March, 1830. 66-2w.

Sale of *LANDS for Town Taxes.*

THE following is a *LIST of PROPERTY,* which I propose to sell on Monday, the 19th of April or so much thereof as will satisfy the Town Tax thereon for the year 1828, with the cost of advertising the same.

			Valuation.	Tax.
No 66,	Campbellton,	unlisted,	$ 10	$0 5
67	do	do	10	5
72	do	do	10	5
79	do	do	10	5
119	do	do	10	5
122	do	do	10	5
East side No street joining E.B, Thomas Grimes,			75	1 37½
Improved, Moore Street, and No. street, do.			925	4 62½
Moore street, Richard S. Hackley,			20	10
Joining John Huske, Cumberland street, do.			5	2½
Hillsborough street, do.			10	5
Lamon street, Elizabeth Hogg,			40	20

JOHN MURCHISON, *Town Collector.*
Fayetteville, March 6, 1830. 66ts.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Beaufort county on the night of the 24th instant, *Miles Spier, Churchill Perry,* and *Thomas Perry.* The sum of ten dollars will be given for the apprehension of Spier, five dollars for Perry, and five cents for Purser. Spier is a brother to Robert Spier who was tried at Newbern for the murder of John Williams. Spier is a man of small stature, thin visage, sallow complexion, and has a mean look when spoken to. He was born and raised in Pitt county, but has latterly resided in Beaufort, where he is well known in both counties. He was convicted at the last term of Beaufort County Court on a charge of grand larceny. Perry is about eighteen years of age, thick set, light complexion, and is very quick. He is a native of Currituck County, and was committed under a Capias on a charge of Larceny and Battery. Purser is so well known in this County, that a particular description of him is deemed unnecessary.

ALLEN GRIST, *Sh'ff.*
February 25th, 1830. 66 3w.

The Black Book.

NEW copies of Mrs. Royall's celebrated *Black Book,* just received and for sale at the store of
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 24.

Twice Well.—$20 Reward.

RAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named ALLEN, or *CULLEN MEDLEN,* as he calls himself. He is about 25 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165, has a red neck, hands, and face, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, large feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his dress and attempt to pass among the lower class of people as a free man. I think that he is at Washington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Springhill, in Lenoir county, free of any reasonable expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.
February 20, 1830—64-8t

Notice.

FOR the purpose of paying the debts and finding supplies for the Family of Daniel Baker, Jr. deceased, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the tenth day of April next,

Two Negro Women,

Named Venus and Lucy. Six months credit will be given to purchasers by giving a bond and approved securities.

ANGUS KELLY, *Administrator.*
March 10, 1830. 66ts.

New Watches and Jewelry.

J. CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that in addition to his former Stock, he has just received a new supply of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, and Plain* WATCHES, gold Chains, gold and plated Seals, Keys, Rings, and Slides, a handsome assortment of Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings. Also, on hand, silver Spoons, Spectacles, self pointed Pencils, various articles of plated and Brittania Ware, Thermometers, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Rodger's fine Pen Knives, Military Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, percussion and plain pocket Pistols, Drums and Fifes, Fluetes, Violins, &c. &c., together with a variety of other articles, all of which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, particularly attended to.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1830. 65-6w.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cognac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. fit. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same.
A. TORRENCE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term, 1830, as Administrator on the Estate of Daniel Buie, late of this county, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against him, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DUN. BUIE, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 23d inst., I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of the deceased, all the perishable Property belonging to the said estate, consisting of *CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS,* and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms, six months credit, on all sums over two dollars, purchasers giving notes with approved security.

DUN. BUIE, *Adm'r.*
March 4, 1830. 65-3w

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.
February 25, 1830.

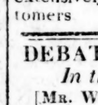
Printing
Neatly executed at this office.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.



Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.
W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.
P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers W. L. H

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.
In the Senate of the United States.

[MR. WEBSTER'S SECOND SPEECH, CONCLUDED.]

There yet remains to be performed, Mr. President, by far the most grave and important duty, which I feel to be devolved on me by this occasion. It is to state, and to defend, what I conceive to be the true principles of the Constitution under which we are here assembled. I might well have desired that so weighty a task should have fallen into other and abler hands. I could have wished that it should have been executed by those, whose character and experience give weight and influence to their opinions, such as cannot possibly belong to mine. But, sir, I have met the occasion, not sought it; and I shall proceed to state my own sentiments, without challenging for them any particular regard, with studied plainness, and as much precision as possible.

I understand the honorable gentleman from South Carolina to maintain, that it is a right of the State Legislatures to interfere, whenever, in their judgment, this Government transcends its Constitutional limits, and to arrest the operation of its laws.

I understand him to maintain this right, as a right existing *under* the Constitution; not as a right to overthrow it, on the ground of extreme necessity, such as would justify violent revolution.

I understand him to maintain an authority, on the part of the States, thus to interfere, for the purpose of correcting the exercise of power by the General Government, of checking it, and for compelling it to conform to their opinion of the extent of its powers.

I understand him to maintain, that the ultimate power of judging of the Constitutional extent of its own authority, is not lodged exclusively in the General Government, or any branch of it; but that, on the contrary, 'the States may lawfully decide for themselves, and each State for itself, whether, in a given case, the act of the General Government transcends its power.

I understand him to insist, that if the exigency of the case, in the opinion of any State Government, require it, such State Government may, by its own sovereign authority, annul an act of the General Government, which it deems plainly and palpably unconstitutional.

This is the sum of what I understand from him to be the South Carolina doctrine. I propose to consider it, and to compare it with the Constitution. Allow me to say, as a preliminary remark, that I call this the South Carolina doctrine, only because the gentleman himself has so denominated it. I do not feel at liberty to say that South Carolina, as a State, has ever advanced these sentiments. I hope she has not, and never may. That a great majority of her people are opposed to the tariff laws is doubtless true. That a majority, somewhat less than that just mentioned, conscientiously believe these laws unconstitutional, may probably also be true. But, that any majority holds to the right of direct State interference, at State discretion, the right of nullifying acts of Congress by acts of State legislation, is more than I know, and what I shall be slow to believe.

That there are individuals, besides the honorable gentleman, who do maintain these opinions, is quite certain. I recollect the recent expression of a sentiment, which circumstances attending its utterance and publication, justify us in supposing was not unpremeditated. "The sovereignty of the State; never to be controlled, construed, or decided on, but by her own feelings of honorable justice."

[MR. HAYNE here rose, and said, that for the purpose of being clearly understood, he would state, that his proposition was in the words of the Virginia resolution, as follows:

"That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that, in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right, and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."]

MR WEBSTER resumed:

I am quite aware, Mr. President, of the existence of the resolution which the gentleman read, and has now repeated, and that he relies on it, as his authority. I know the source, too, from which it is understood to have proceeded. I need not say, that I have much respect for the constitutional opinions of Mr. Madison; they would weigh greatly with me, always. But before the authority of his opinion be vouched for the gentleman's proposition, it will be proper to consider what is the fair interpretation of that resolution, to which Mr. Madison is understood to have given his sanction. As the gentleman construes it, it is an authority for him. Possibly, he may not have adopted the right construction. That resolution declares, *that in the case of the dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the General Government, the States may interpose to arrest the progress of the evil.* But how interpose, and what does this declaration purport? Does it mean no more, than that there may be extreme cases, in which the people, in any mode of assembling, may resist usurpation, and relieve themselves from a tyrannical government? No one will deny this. Such resistance is not only acknowledged to be just in America, but in England also.—Blackstone admits as much, in the theory and practice too, of the English constitution. We, sir, who oppose the Carolina doctrine, do not deny, that the people may, if they choose, throw off any government, when it becomes oppressive and intolerable, and erect a better in its stead. We all know, that civil institutions are established for the public benefit, and that when they cease to answer the ends of their existence they may be changed. But I do not understand the doctrine now contended for, to be that which, for the sake of distinctness, we may call the right of revolution. I understand the gentleman to maintain, that without revolution, without civil commotion, without rebellion, a remedy for supposed abuse and transgression of the powers of the General Government, lies in a direct appeal to the interference of the State Governments.—[MR. HAYNE here rose: He did not contend, he said, for the mere right of revolution, but for the right of constitutional resistance. What he maintained was, that in case of a plain, palpable violation of the constitution by the General Government, a State may interpose; and that this interposition is constitutional.]—MR. WEBSTER resumed: So, sir, I understood the gentleman, and am happy to find that I did not misunderstand him. What he contends for is, that it is constitutional to interrupt the administration of the constitution itself, in the hands of those who are chosen and sworn to administer it, by the direct interference, in form of law, of the States, in virtue of their sovereign capacity.—The inherent right in the people to reform their government, I do not deny; and they have another right, and that is, to resist unconstitutional laws, without overturning the Government. It is no doctrine of mine, that unconstitutional laws bind the people. The great question is, *whose prerogative is it to decide on the constitutionality, or unconstitutionality, of the laws?* On that, the main debate hinges. The proposition, that in case of a supposed violation of the constitution by Congress, the States have a constitutional right to interfere, and annul the laws of Congress, is the proposition of the gentleman: I do not admit it. If the gentleman had intended no more than to assert the right of revolution, for justifiable cause, he would have said only what all agree to. But I cannot conceive that there can be a middle course, between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution, or rebellion, on the other. I say, the right of a State to annul a law of Congress, can not be maintained, but on the ground of the unalienable right of man to resist oppression; that is to say, upon the ground of revolution. I admit, that there is an ultimate violent remedy, above the constitution, and in defiance of the constitution, which may be resorted to, when a revolution is to be justified. But I do not admit, that, under the constitution and in conformity with it, there is any mode in which a State Government, as a member of the Union, can interfere and stop the progress of the General Government, by force of her own laws, under any circumstances whatever.

This leads us to inquire into the origin of this Government, and the source of its power. Whose agent is it? Is it the creature of the State Legislatures, or the creature of the People? If the Government of the United States be the agent of the State Governments, then they may control it, provided they can agree in the manner of controlling it; if it is the agent of the People, then the People alone can control it, restrain it, modify or reform it. It is observable enough, that the doctrine for which the honorable gentleman contends, leads him to the necessity of maintaining, not only that this General Government is the creature of the States, but that it is the creature of each of the States severally; so that each may assert the power, for itself, of determining whether it acts within the limits of its authority. It is the servant of four-and-twenty masters, of different wills and different purposes; and yet bound to obey all. This absurdity, (for it seems no less) arises from a misconception as to the origin of this Government and its true character. It is, sir, the People's constitution, the People's Government; made for the People; made by the People; and answerable to the People. The People of the United States have declared that this Constitution shall be the Supreme Law. We must either admit the proposition, or dispute their authority. The States are unquestionably sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this supreme law. The State Legislatures, as political bodies, however sovereign, are yet not sovereign over the people. So far as the people have given power to the General Government, so far the grant is unquestionably good, and the Government holds of the People, and not of the State Governments.—We are all agents of the same supreme power, the People. The General Government and the State Governments derive their authority from the same source. Neither can, in relation to the other, be called primary; though one is definite and restricted, and the other general and residuary. The National Government possesses those powers which it can be shown the People have conferred on it, and no more. All the rest belongs to the State Governments or to the People themselves. So far as the People have restrained State sovereignty, by the expression of their will, in the Constitution of the United States, so far, it must be admitted, State sovereignty is effectually controlled. I do not contend that it is, or ought to be, controlled farther. The sentiment to which I have referred, propounds that State sovereignty is only to be controlled by its own "feelings of justice;" that is to say, it is not to be controlled at all: for one who is to follow his own feelings is under no legal control. Now, however men may think this ought to be, the fact is, that the people of the United States have chosen to impose control on State sovereignties. The Constitution has ordered the matter differently from what this opinion announces. To make war, for instance, is an exercise of sovereignty; but the Constitution declares that no State shall make war. To coin money is another exercise of sovereign power; but no State is at liberty to coin money. Again, the Constitution says, that no sovereign State shall be so sovereign as to make a treaty. These prohibitions, it must be confessed, are a control on the State sovereignty of South Carolina, as well as of the other States, which does not arise "from her own feelings of honorable justice." Such an opinion, therefore, is in defiance of the plainest provisions of the Constitution.

There are other proceedings of public bodies which have already been alluded to, and to which I refer again for the purpose of ascertaining more fully, what is the length and breadth of that doctrine, denominated the Carolina doctrine, which the Hon. member has now stood up on this floor to maintain. In one of them I find it resolved, that "the Tariff of 1828, and every other Tariff designed to promote one branch of industry, at the expense of others, is contrary to the meaning and intention of the Federal compact; and as such, a dangerous, palpable, and deliberate usurpation of power, by a determined majority, wielding the General Government beyond the limits of its delegated powers, as calls upon the States which compose the suffering minority, in their sovereign capacity, to exercise the powers which, as sovereigns, necessarily devolve upon them, when their compact is violated."

Observe, sir, that this resolution holds the Tariff of 1828, and every other tariff, designed to promote one branch of industry at the expense of another, to be such a dangerous, palpable, and deliberate usurpation of power, as calls upon the States, in their sovereign capacity, to interfere by their own power. This denunciation, Mr. President, you will please to observe includes our old Tariff of 1816, as well as all others; because that was established to promote the interest of the manufactures of cotton, to the manifest and admitted injury of the Calcutta cotton trade. Observe, again, that all the qualifications are here rehearsed and charged upon the tariff, which are necessary to bring the case within the gentleman's proposition. The tariff is a usurpation; it is a dangerous usurpation; it is a palpable usurpation; it is a deliberate usurpation. It is such a usurpation, as calls upon the States to exercise their right of interference. Here is a case, then, within the gentleman's principles, and all his qualifications of his principles. It is a case for action. The Constitution is plainly, dangerously, palpably, and deliberately violated; and the States must interpose their own authority to arrest the law. Let us suppose the State of South Carolina to express this same opinion, by the voice of her Legislature. That would be very imposing, but what then? Is the voice of one State conclusive? It so happens, that at the very moment when South Carolina resolves that the Tariff laws are unconstitutional, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, resolve exactly the reverse. *They* hold those laws to be both highly proper, and strictly constitutional. And now, sir, how does the honorable member propose to deal with this case? How does he get out of this difficulty, upon any principle of his? His construction gets us into it; how does he propose to get us out?

In Carolina, the tariff is a palpable, deliberate usurpation; Carolina, therefore, may *nullify* it, and refuse to pay the duties. In Pennsylvania, it is both clearly constitutional, and highly expedient; and there the duties are to be paid. And yet, we live under a government of uniform laws, and under a constitution, too, which contains an express provision, as it happens, that all duties shall be equal in all the States? Does not this approach absurdity?

If there be no power to settle such questions, independent of either of the States, is not the whole Union a rope of sand? Are we not thrown back again, precisely, upon the old Confederation?

It is too plain to be argued. Four and twenty interpreters of constitutional law, each with a power to decide for itself, and none with authority to bind any body else, and this constitutional law the only bond of their Union? What is such a state of things, but a mere connexion during pleasure, or, to use the phraseology of the times, *during feeling?* And that feeling, too, not the feeling of the people, who established the constitution, but the feeling of the State Governments.

In another of the South Carolina Addresses, having premised that the crisis requires "all the concentrated energy of passion," an attitude of open resistance to the laws of the Union is advised. Open resistance to the laws, then is the constitutional remedy, the conservative power of the State, which the South Carolina doctrines teach for the redress of political evils, real or imaginary. And its authors further say, that, appealing with confidence to the Constitution itself to justify their opinions, they cannot consent to try their accuracy by the courts of justice. In one sense, indeed, sir, this is assuming an attitude of open resistance in favor of liberty. But what sort of liberty? The liberty of establishing their own opinions, in defiance of the opinions of all others; the liberty of judging and of deciding exclusively themselves, in a matter in which others have as much right to judge and decide as they; the liberty of placing their own opinions above the judgment of all others, above the laws, and above the Constitution. This is their liberty, and this is the fair result of the proposition contended for by the honorable gentleman. Or it may be more properly said, it is identical with it, rather than a result from it. In the same publication we find the following: "Previously to our Revolution, when the arm of oppression was stretched over New England, where did our northern brethren meet with a braver sympathy than that which sprung from the bosom of Carolinians. *We had no extortion, no oppression, no collision with the King's ministers, no navigation interests springing up, in envious rivalry of England.*"

This seems extraordinary language. South Carolina no collision with the King's ministers, in 1775! no extortion! no oppression! But, sir, it is also most significant language. Does any man doubt the purpose for which it was penned? Can any one fail to see that it was designed to raise in the reader's mind the question, whether, *at this time*—that is to say in 1828—South Carolina has any collision with the King's ministers, any oppression, or extortion, to fear from England? Whether, in short, England is not as naturally the friend of South Carolina as New England, with her navigation interests springing up in envious rivalry of England?

Is it not strange, sir, that an intelligent man in South Carolina, in 1828, should thus labor to prove, that in 1775, there was no hostility, no cause of war between South Carolina and England? That she had no occasion, in reference to her own interest, or from a regard to her own welfare, to take up arms in the revolutionary contest? Can any one account for the expression of such strange sentiments and their circulation through the State otherwise than by supposing the object to be, what I have already intimated, to raise the question, if they had no "*collision*" (mark the expression) with ministers of King George the Third, in 1775, what *collision* have they, in 1828, with the ministers of King George the Fourth? What is there now in the existing state of things, to separate Carolina from *Old,* more, or rather, than from *New* England?

Resolutions, sir, have been recently passed by the Legislature of South Carolina. I need not refer to them: they go no farther than the honorable gentleman himself has gone—and I hope not so far. I content myself, therefore, with debating the matter with him.

And now, sir, what I have first to say on this subject is, that, at no time, and under no circumstances, has New England, or any State in New England, or any respectable body of persons in New England, or any man of standing in New England, put forth such doctrine as this Carolina doctrine.

The gentleman has found no case, he can find none, to support his own opinions by New England authority. New England has studied the constitution in other schools, and under other teachers. She looks upon it with other regards, and deems more highly and reverently, both of its just authority, and its utility and excellence. The history of her legislative proceedings may be traced—the ephemeral effusions of temporary bodies, called together by the excitement of the occasion, may be hunted up—they have been hunted up. The opinions and votes of her public men, in and out of Congress may be explored—it will all be in vain. The Carolina doctrine can derive from her neither countenance nor support. She rejects it now; she always did reject it; and till she loses her senses, she always will reject it. The honorable gentleman has referred to expressions, on the subject of the embargo law, made in this place, by an honorable and venerable gentleman, (Mr. Hillhouse,) now favoring us with his presence. He quotes that distinguished Senator as saying, that in his judgment the embargo law was unconstitutional, and that, therefore, in his opinion, the people were not bound to obey it. That, sir, is perfectly constitutional language. All unconstitutional law is not binding, *but then it does not rest with a resolution or a law of a State Legislature to decide whether an Act of Congress be, or be not, constitutional.* An unconstitutional act of Congress would not bind the people of this district, although they have no legislature to interfere in their behalf; and, on the other hand, a constitutional law of Congress does bind the citizens of every State, although all their Legislatures should undertake to annul it, by act or resolution. The venerable Connecticut Senator is a constitutional lawyer, of sound principles, and enlarged knowledge; a statesman prac-

ised and experienced, bred in the company of Washington, and holding just views upon the nature of our Government. He believed the embargo unconstitutional, and so did others; but what then? Who, did he suppose, was to decide that question? The State Legislatures? Certainly not. No such sentiment ever escaped his lips. Let us follow up, sir, this New England opposition to the embargo laws; let us trace it, till we discern the principle, which controlled and governed New England, throughout the whole course of that opposition. We shall then see what similarity there is between the New England school of constitutional opinions, and this modern Carolina school. The gentleman, I think, read a petition from some single individual, addressed to the Legislature of Massachusetts, asserting the Carolina doctrine—that is, the right of State interference to arrest the laws of the Union. The fate of that petition shows the sentiment of the Legislature. It met no favor. The opinions of Massachusetts were otherwise. They had been expressed, in 1798, in answer to the resolutions of Virginia, and she did not depart from them, nor bend them to the times. Misgoverned, wronged, oppressed, as she felt herself to be, she still held fast her integrity to the Union. The gentleman may find in her proceedings much evidence of dissatisfaction with the measures of Government, and great and deep dislike to the embargo; all this makes the case so much the stronger for her; for notwithstanding all this dissatisfaction and dislike, she claimed no right, still, to sever asunder the bonds of the Union. There was heat, and there was anger, in her political feeling—be it so—her heat or her anger did not, nevertheless, betray her into infidelity to the Government. The gentleman labors to prove that she disliked the embargo, as much as South Carolina dislikes the tariff, and expressed her dislike as strongly. Be it so; *but did she propose the Carolina remedy? did she threaten to interfere, by State authority, to annul the laws of the Union?* That is the question for the gentleman's consideration.

No doubt, sir, a great majority of the people of N. England conscientiously believed the embargo law of 1807 unconstitutional; as conscientiously, certainly, as the people of South Carolina hold that opinion of the tariff; they reasoned thus. Congress has power to regulate commerce; but here is a law, they said, stopping all commerce, and stopping it indefinitely. The law is perpetual; that is, it is not limited in point of time, and must, of course, continue, till it shall be repealed by some other law. It is as perpetual, therefore, as the law against treason or murder. Now, is this regulating commerce, or destroying it? Is it guiding, controlling, giving the rule to commerce, as a subsisting thing, or is it putting an end to it altogether? Nothing is more certain, than that a majority in New England, deemed this law a violation of the Constitution. The very case required by the gentleman, to justify State interference, had then arisen.—Massachusetts believed this law to be *"a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a power, not granted by the Constitution."*—Deliberate it was, for it was long continued; palpable, she thought it, as no words in the Constitution gave the power, and only a construction, in her opinion, most violent, raised it; dangerous it was, since it threatened utter ruin to her most important interests. Here, then, was a Carolina case. How did Massachusetts deal with it? It was, as she thought, a plain, manifest, palpable violation of the Constitution; and it brought ruin to her doors.—Thousands of families, and hundreds of thousands of individuals, were beggared by it. While she saw and felt all this, she saw and felt also, that as a measure of national policy, it was perfectly futile; that the country was no way benefitted by that which caused so much individual distress, that it was efficient only for the production of evil, and all that evil inflicted on ourselves. In such a case, under such circumstances, how did Massachusetts demean herself? Sir, she remonstrated, she memorialized, she addressed herself to the General Government, not exactly "with the concentrated energy of passion," but with her own strong sense, and the energy of sober conviction.—But she did not interpose the arm of her own power to arrest the law, and break the embargo. Far from it. Her principles bound her to two things; and she followed her principles, lead where they might.—First, to submit to every constitutional law of Congress, and secondly, if the constitutional validity of the law be doubted, to refer that question to the decision of the proper tribunals. The first principle is vain and ineffectual without the second. A majority of us in New England believed the embargo law unconstitutional; but the great question was, and always will be, in such cases, who is to decide this? Who is to judge between the People and the Government? And, sir, it is quite plain, that the Constitution of the United States confers on the Government itself, to be exercised by its appropriate Department, this power of deciding ultimately and conclusively, upon the just extent of its own authority. If this had not been done, we should not have advanced a single step beyond the Old Confederation.

Being fully of opinion that the embargo law was unconstitutional, the People of New England were yet equally clear in the opinion—it was a matter they did not doubt upon—that the question, after all, must be decided by the Judicial tribunals of the U. States. Before those tribunals, therefore, they brought the question. Under the provisions of the law, they had given bonds, to millions in amount, and which were alleged to be forfeited. They suffered the bonds to be sued, and this raised the question. In the old fashioned way of settling disputes, they went to law. The case came to hearing, and solemn argument; and he who espoused their cause, and stood up for them against the validity of the act, was no other than that great man, of whom the gentleman has made honorable mention, *Samuel Dexter*. He was then, sir, in the fullness of his knowledge and the maturity of his strength. He had retired, from long and distinguished public service here, to the renewed pursuit of professional duties; carrying with him all that enlargement and expansion, all the new strength and force, which an acquaintance with the more general subjects discussed in the national councils is capable of adding to professional attainment, in a mind of true greatness and comprehension. He was a lawyer, and he was also a statesman. He had studied the Constitution, when he filled public station, that he might defend it; he had examined its principles, that he might maintain them. More than all men, or at least as much as any man, he was attached to the General Government and the Union of the States. His feelings and opinions all ran in that direction. A question of Constitutional Law, too, was, of all subjects, that one, which was best suited to his talents and learning. Aloof from technicalities, and unfettered by artificial rule, such a question gave opportunity for that deep and clear analysis, that mighty grasp of principle, which so much distinguished his higher efforts. His very statement, was argument; his inference seemed demonstration. The earnestness of his own conviction, wrought conviction in others. One was convinced, and believed, and assented, because it was gratifying, delightful to think, and feel, and believe, in unison with an intellect of such evident superiority.

Mr. Dexter, sir, such as I have described him, argued the New England cause. He put into his effort his whole heart, as well as all the powers of his understanding; for he had avowed, in the most public manner, his entire concurrence with his neighbors, on the point in dispute. He argued the cause, it was lost, and New England submitted. The established tribunals pronounced the law constitutional, and N. England acquiesced. Now, sir, is not this the exact opposite of the doctrine of the gentleman from South Carolina? According to him, instead of referring to the judicial tribunals, we should have broken up the embargo by laws of our own; we should have repealed it, *quoad*, New England; for we had a strong, palpable, and oppressive case. Sir, we believed the embargo unconstitutional; but still, that was matter of opinion, and who was to decide it? We thought it a clear case; but, nevertheless, we did not take the law into our own hands, *because we did not wish to bring about a revolution, nor to break up the Union;* for I maintain, that, between submission to the decision of the constituted tribunals, and revolution, or disunion, there is no middle ground—there is no ambiguous condition, half allegiance and half rebellion. There is no treason, *made easy*. And, sir, how futile, how very futile it is, to admit the right of State interference, and then attempt to save it from the character of unlawful resistance, by adding terms of qualification to the causes and occasions, leaving all these qualifications, like the case itself, in the discretion of the State Governments. It must be a clear case, it is said; a deliberate case; a palpable case; a dangerous case. But then the State is still left at liberty to decide for herself, what is clear, what is deliberate, what is palpable, what is dangerous. Do adjectives and epithets avail any thing? Sir, the human mind is so constituted, that the merits of both sides of a controversy appear very clear, and very palpable, to those who respectively espouse them; and both sides usually grow clearer, as the controversy advances. South Carolina sees unconstitutionality in the Tariff; she sees oppression there also; and she sees danger. Pennsylvania, with a vision not less sharp, looks at the same Tariff, and sees no such thing in it—she sees it all constitutional, all useful, all safe. The faith of South Carolina is strengthened by opposition, and she now not only sees, but *Resolves*, that the Tariff *is* palpably unconstitutional; oppressive, and dangerous: but Pennsylvania, not to be behind her neighbors, and equally willing to strengthen her own faith by a confident asseveration, *Resolves* also and gives to every warm affirmative of South Carolina, a plain, downright Pennsylvania negative. South Carolina, to shew the strength and unity of her opinion, brings her Assembly to a unanimity, within seven votes; Pennsylvania, not to be outdone in this respect more than others, reduces her dissentient fraction to five votes. Now sir, again I ask the gentleman, what is to be done? Are these States both right? is he bound to consider them both right? If not which is in the wrong? or rather, which has the best right to decide? And if he, and if I, are not to know what the constitution means, and what it is, till those two State Legislatures, and the twenty two others, shall agree in its construction, what have we sworn to, when we have sworn to maintain it? I was forcibly struck, sir, with one reflection, as the gentleman went on in his speech. He quoted Mr. Madison's resolutions to prove that a State may interfere, in a case of deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a power not granted. The honorable member supposes the tariff law to be such an exercise of power; and that, consequently, a case has arisen in which the State may, if it see fit, interfere by its own law. Now it so happens, nevertheless, that Mr. Madison himself deems the same Tariff law quite constitutional. Instead of a clear and palpable violation, it is, in his judgment, no violation at all. So that, while they use his authority for a hypothetical case, they reject it in the very case before them. All this, sir, shows the inherent——futility—I had almost used a stronger word—of conceding this power of interference to the States, and then attempting to secure it from abuse by imposing qualifications, of which the States themselves are to judge. One of two things is true; either the laws of the Union are beyond the discretion and beyond the control of the States, or else we have no constitution of General Government, and are thrust back again to the days of the Confederacy.

Let me here say, sir, that if the gentleman's doctrine had been received and acted upon in New England, in the times of the embargo and non-intercourse, we should probably not now have been here. The Government would very likely have gone to pieces and crumbled into dust. No stronger case can ever arise than existed under those laws; no States can ever entertain a clearer conviction than the New England States then entertained, and if they had been under the influence of that heresy of opinion, as I must call it, which the honorable member espouses, this Union would, in all probability, have been scattered to the four winds. I ask the gentleman, therefore, to apply his principles to that case; I ask him to come forth and declare, whether, in his opinion, the New England States would have been justified in interfering to break up the embargo system, under the conscientious opinions which they held upon it? Had they a right to annul that law? Does he admit or deny? If that which is thought palpably unconstitutional in South Carolina, justifies that State in arresting the progress of the law, tell me, whether that which was thought palpably unconstitutional also in Massachusetts, would have justified her in doing the same thing. Sir, I deny the whole doctrine. It has not a foot of ground in the constitution to stand on. No public man of reputation ever advanced it in Massachusetts, in the the warmest times, or could maintain himself upon it there at any time.

I wish now, sir, to make a remark upon the Virginia resolutions of 1798. I cannot undertake to say how these resolutions were understood by those who passed them. Their language is not a little indefinite. In the case of the exercise, by Congress, of a dangerous power, not granted to them, the resolutions assert the right, on the part of the State, to interfere, and arrest the progress of the evil. This is susceptible of more than one interpretation. It may mean no more than that the States may interfere by compliant and remonstrance; or by proposing to the People an alteration of the Federal Constitution.—This would all be quite unobjectionable; or it may be, that no more is meant than to assert the general right of revolution, as against all Governments, in cases of intolerable oppression. This no one doubts; and this, in my opinion, is all that he who framed the resolutions could have meant by it; for I shall not readily believe, that he was ever of opinion that a State, under the constitution, and in conformity with it, could, upon the ground of her own opinion of its unconstitutionality, however clear and palpable she might think the case, annul a law of Congress, so far as it should operate on herself, by her own legislative power.

I must now beg to ask, sir, whence is this supposed right of the States derived? where do they get the power to intefere with the laws of the Union? Sir, the opinion, which the honorable gentleman maintains, is a notion, founded in a total misapprehension, in my judgment, of the origin of this Government, and of the foundation on which it stands. I hold it to be a popular government, erected by the People, those who administer it responsible to the People; and itself capable of being amended and modified, just as the People may choose it should be. It is as popular, just as truly emanating from the People, as the State Governments. It is created for one purpose; the State Governments for another. It has its own powers; they have theirs. There is no more authority with them to arrest the operation of a law of Congress, than with Congress to arrest the operation of their laws. We are here to administer a constitution emanating immediately from the People, and trusted, by them, to our administration. It is not the creature of the State governments. It is of no moment to the argument, that certain acts of the State Legislatures are necessary to fill our seats in this body. That is not one of their original State powers, a part of the sovereignty of the State. It is a duty which the People, by the constitution itself, have imposed on the State Legislatures; and which they might have left to be performed elsewhere, if they had seen fit. So they have left the choice of President with electors; but all this does not affect the proposition, that this whole Government, President, Senate, and House of Representatives, is a popular Government. It leaves it still all its popular character. The Governor of a State, (in some of the States) is chosen, not directly by the People, but by those who are chosen by the People, for the purpose of performing among other duties, that of electing a Governor. Is the Government of the State on that account, not a popular Government? This Government, sir, is the independent offspring of the popular will. It is not the creature of State Legislatures; nay more, if the whole truth must be told, the People brought it into existence, established it, and have hitherto supported it, for the very purpose amongst others, of imposing certain salutary restraints on State sovereignties. The States cannot now make war, they connot contract alliances, they cannot make, each for itself, separate regulations of Commerce, they cannot lay imposts, they cannot coin money. If this constitution, sir, be the creature of State Legislatures, it must be admitted that it has obtained a strange control over the volitions of its creators.

The People, then, sir, erected this Government. They gave it a Constitution, and in that Constitution they have enumerated the powers which they bestow on it. They have made it a limited Government. They have defined its authority. They have restrained it, to the exercise of such powers as are granted; and all others, they declare, are reserved to the States or the People. But, sir, they have not stopped here. If they had, they would have accomplished but half their work. No definition can be so clear, as to avoid possibility of doubt; no limitation so precise, as to exclude all uncertainty. Who, then, shall construe this grant of the People? Who shall interpret their will, where it may be supposed they have left it doubtful? With whom do they leave this ultimate right of deciding on the powers of the Government? Sir, they have settled all this in the fullest manner. They have left it, with the Government itself, in its appropriate branches. Sir, the very chief end, the main design, for which the whole Constitution was framed and adopted, was to establish a Government that should not be obliged to act through State agency, or depend on State opinion, and State discretion. The People had had quite enough of that kind of Government, under the Confederacy. Under that system the legal action—the application of law to individuals, belonged exclusively to the States. Congress could only recommend—their acts were not of binding force, till the States had adopted and sanctioned them. Are we in that condition still? Are we yet at the mercy of State discretion, and State construction? Sir, if we are, then vain will be our attempt to maintain the Constitution under which we sit.

But, sir, the People have wisely provided, in the Constitution itself, a proper, suitable mode, and tribunal, for settling questions of constitutional law.—There are, in the Constitution, grants of powers to Congress; and restrictions on these powers. There are also prohibitions on the States. Some authority must, therefore necessarily exist, having the ultimate jurisdiction to fix and ascertain the interpretation of these grants, restrictions, and prohibitions. The Constitution has itself pointed out, ordained, and established that authority. How has it accomplished this great and essential end? By declaring, sir, that *"the Constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."*

This, sir, was the first great step. By this, the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States is declared. The People so will it. No State law is to be valid, which comes in conflict with the Constitution, or any law of the United States. But who shall decide this question of interference? To whom lies the last appeal? This, sir, the Constitution itself decides, also, by declaring *"that the Judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and Laws of the United States."* These two provisions, sir, cover the whole ground. They are, in truth, the key-stone of the arch. With these, it is a Constitution, without them, it is a Confederacy. In pursuance of these clear and express provisions, Congress established, at its very first session, in the Judicial act, a mode for carrying them into full effect, and for bringing all questions of Constitutional power to the final decision of the Supreme Court. It then, sir, became a Government. It then had the means of self protection; and but for this, it would, in all probability, have been now among things which are past. Having constituted the Government, and declared its powers, the People have further said, that since somebody must decide on the extent of these powers, the Government shall itself decide; subject always, like other popular governments, to its responsibility to the People. And now, sir, I repeat, how is it, that a State Legislature acquires any right to interfere? Who, or what, gives them the right to say to the People, we, who are your agents and servants for one purpose, will undertake to decide, that your other agents and servants, appointed by you for another purpose, have transcended the authority you gave them? The reply would be, I think not impertinent—"Who made you a judge over another's servants. To their own masters, they stand or fall."

Sir, I deny this power of State Legislatures altogether. It cannot stand the test of examination. Gentlemen may say, that in an extreme case, a State Government might protect the People from intolerable oppression. Sir, in such a case, the people might protect themselves, without the aid of the State Governments. Such a case warrants revolution. It must make, when it comes, a law for itself. A nullifying act of a state Legislature cannot alter the case, nor make resistance any more lawful. In maintaining these sentiments, sir, I am but asserting the rights of the people. I state what they have declared, and insist on their right to declare it. They have chosen to repose this power in the General Government, and I think it my duty to support it, like other Constitutional powers.

For myself, sir, I doubt the jurisdiction of South Carolina, or any other State, to prescribe my Constitutional duty, or to settle, between me and the people, the validity of laws of Congress, for which I have voted. I decline her umpirage. I have not sworn to support the Constitution according to her construction of its clauses. I have not stipulated, by my oath of office or otherwise, to come under any responsibility, except to the People, and those whom they have appointed to pass upon the question, whether laws supported by my votes, conform to the Constitution of the country. And, sir, if we look to the general nature of the case, could any thing have been more preposterous than to have made a Government for the whole Union, and yet left its powers subject, not to one interpretation but to thirteen or twenty-four, interpretations? Instead of one tribunal, established by all, responsible to all, with power to decide for all, shall Constitutional questions be left to four and twenty popular bodies, each at liberty to decide for itself, and none bound to respect the decisions of others: and each at liberty, too, to give a new construction, on every new election of its own members? Would any thing, with such a principle in it, or rather with such a destitution of all principle, be fit to be called a Government? No, Sir. It should not be denominated a Constitution. It should be called rather, a collection of topics, for everlasting controversy; heads of debate, for a disputatious people. It would not be a Government. It would not be adequate to any practical good, nor fit for any country to live under. To avoid all possibility of being misunderstood, allow me to repeat again, in the fullest manner, that I claim no powers for the Government by forced or unfair construction. I admit, that it is a Government of strictly limited powers; of enumerated, specified, and particularised powers; and that whatsoever is not granted, is withheld. But notwithstanding all this, and however the grant of powers may be expressed, its limit and extent may yet, in some cases, admit of doubt; and the General Government would be good for nothing, it would be incapable of long existing, if some mode had not been provided, in which those doubts, as they should arise, might be peaceably, but authoritatively, solved.

And now, Mr. President, let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application. Let us look at his probable *modus operandi*. If a thing can be done, an ingenious man can tell *how* it is to be done. Now, I wish to be informed, *how* this State interference is to be put in practice. We will take the existing case of the tariff law. South Carolina is said to have made up her opinion upon it. If we do not repeal it, (as we probably shall not) she will then apply to the case the remedy of her doctrine. She will, we must suppose, pass a law of her legislature, declaring the several acts of Congress, usually called the Tariff Laws, null and void, so far as they respect South Carolina, or the citizens thereof. So far, all is a paper transaction, and easy enough. But the collector at Charleston is collecting the duties imposed by these tariff laws—he, therefore, must be stopped. The Collector will seize the goods, if the tariff duties are not paid. The State authorities will undertake their rescue; the Marshal with his posse, will come to the Collector's aid, and here the contest begins. The militia of the State will be called out, to sustain the nullifying act. They will march, sir, under a very gallant leader: for I believe the honorable member himself commands the militia of that part of the State. He will raise the NULLIFYING ACT on his standard, and spread it out as his banner. It will have a preamble, bearing that the tariff laws are palpable, deliberate, and dangerous violations of the Contitution! He will proceed, with this banner flying, to the custom-house in Charleston;

"All the while,
"Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."

Arrived at the custom-house, he will tell the Collector that he must collect no more duties under any of the tariff laws. This he will be somewhat puzzled to say, by the way, with a grave countenance, considering what hand South Carolina herself had in that of 1816. But, sir, the Collector, would, probably, not desist at his bidding—here would ensue a pause; for they say that a certain stillness precedes the tempest. Before this military array should fall upon the custom-house collector, clerks, and all, it is very probable some of those composing it, would request of their gallant commander in chief, to be informed a little upon the point of law, for they have, doubtless, a just respect for his opinions as a lawyer, as well as for his bravery as a soldier. They know he has read Blackstone and the constitution, as well as Turenne and Vauban. They would ask him, therefore, something concerning their rights in this matter. They would inquire, whether it was not somewhat dangerous to resist a law of the United States. What would be the nature of their offence, they would wish to learn, if they by military force and array, resisted the execution in Carolina of a law of the United States, and it should turn out after all, that the law *was constitutional?* He would answer, of course, treason. No lawyer could give any other answer. John Fries, he would tell them, had learned that some years ago. How then, they would ask, do you propose to defend us? We are not afraid of bullets, but treason has a way of taking people off, that we do not much relish. How do you propose to defend us? "Look at my floating banner," he would reply; "see there the *nullifying law!*" Is it your opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason, that same floating banner of yours would make a good plea in bar? "South Carolina is a sovereign State," he would reply. That is true, but would the Judge admit our plea? "These tariff laws," he would repeat, "are unconstitutional—palpably, deliberately, dangerously." That all may be so; but if the tribunals should not happen to be of that opinion shall we swing for it? We are ready to die for our country, but it is rather an awkward business this dying without touching the ground. After all, that is a sort of *hemp*-tax, worse than any part of the tariff.

Mr. President, the honorable gentleman would be in a dilemma, like that of another great General. He would have a knot before him which he could not untie. He must cut it with his sword. He must say to his followers, defend yourselves with your bayonets; and this is war—civil war.

Direct collision, therefore, between force and force, is the unavoidable result of that remedy for the revision of unconstitutional laws which the gentleman contends for. It must happen in the very first case to which it is applied. Is not this the plain result? To resist, by force, the execution of a law generally, is treason. Can the courts of the United States take notice of the indulgence of a State to commit treason? The common saying, that a State cannot commit treason herself is nothing to the purpose. Can it authorize others to do it? If John Fries had produced an act of Pennsylvania, annulling the law of Congress, would it have helped his case? Talk about it as we will, these doctrines go the length of revolution. They are incompatible with any peaceable administration of the Government. They lead directly to disunion and civil commotion; and therefore it is, that at their commencement, when they are first found to be maintained by respectable men, in a tangible form, that I enter my public protest against them all.

The honorable gentleman argues, that if this government be the sole judge of the extent of its own powers, whether that right of judging be in Congress, or the Supreme Court it equally subverts State sovereignty. This the gentleman sees, or thinks he sees, although he cannot perceive how the right of judging, in this matter, if left to the exercise of State legislatures, has any tendency to subvert the Government of the Union. The gentleman's opinion may be that the right *ought not* to have been lodged with the General Government; he may like better such a constitution, as we should have under the right of state interference; but I ask him to meet me on the plain matter of fact—I ask him to meet me on the constitution itself—I ask him if the power is not found there—clearly and visibly found there?

But, sir, what is this danger, and what the grounds of it? Let it be remembered, that the constitution of the United States is not unalterable. It is to continue in its present form no longer than the People who established it shall choose to continue it. If they shall become convinced that they have made an injudicious or inexpedient partition and distribution of power, between the State Governments and the General Government, they can alter that distribution at will.

If any thing be found in the National Constitution, either by original provision, or subsequent interpretation, which ought not be in it, the people know how to get rid of it. If any construction be established, unacceptable to them, so as to become, practically, a part of the constitution, they will amend it, at their own sovereign pleasure. But while the people chuse to maintain it, as it is; while they are satisfied with it, and refuse to change it; who has given or who can give, to the State Legislatures a right to alter it, either by interference, construction, or otherwise? Gentlemen do not seem to recollect that the people have any power to do any thing for themselves; they imagine there is no safety for them, any longer than they are under the close guardianship of the State Legislatures. Sir, the people have not trusted their safety, in regard to the general constitution, to these hands. They have required other security, and taken other bonds. They have chosen to trust themselves first, to the plain words of the instrument, and to such construction as the government itself, in doubtful cases, should put on its own powers, under their oaths of office, and subject to their responsibility to them; just as the people of a State trust their own State governments with a similar power. Secondly, they have reposed their trust in the efficacy of frequent elections, and in their own power to remove their own servants and agents, whenever they see cause. Thirdly, they have reposed trust in the judicial power, which, in order that it might be trust-worthy, they have made as respectable, as disinterested, and as independent as was practicable. Fourthly, they have seen fit to rely in case of necessity, or high expediency, on their known and admitted power, to alter or amend the constitution, peaceably and quietly, whenever experience shall point out defects or imperfections. And, finally, the People of the United States have, at no time, in no way, directly or indirectly authorized any State Legislature to construe or interpret *their* high instrument of government; much less to interfere, by their own power, to arrest its course and operation.

If, sir, the people in these respects, had done otherwise than they have done, their Constitution could neither have been preserved, nor would it have been worth preserving. And if its plain provisions shall now be disregarded, and these new doctrines interpolated in it, it will become as feeble and helpless a being as its enemies, whether early or recent, could possibly desire. It will exist in every State, but as a poor dependant on State permission. It must borrow leave to be, and will be no longer than State pleasure, or State discretion, see fit to grant the indulgence, and to prolong its existence.

But, sir, although there are fears, there are hopes also. The people have perserved this, their own chosen Constitution, for forty years, and have seen their happiness, prosperity, and renown, grow with its growth, and strengthen with its strength. They are now, generally, strongly attached to it. Overthrow by direct assault, it cannot be; evaded, undermined, NULLIFIED, it will not be, if we, and those who shall succeed us here, as agents and representatives of the people, shall conscientiously and vigilantly discharge the two great branches of our public trust—faithfully to preserve, and wisely to administer it.

Mr. President, I have thus stated the reasons of my dissent to the doctrines which have been advanced and maintained. I am conscious of having detained you, and the Senate much too long. I was drawn into the debate, with no previous deliberation such as is suited to the discussion of so grave and important a subject. But it is a subject of which my heart is full, and I have not been willing to suppress the utterance of its spontaneous sentiments. I cannot, even now, persuade myself to relinquish it, without expressing, once more, my deep conviction, that since it respects nothing less than the Union of the States, it is of most vital and essential importance to the public happiness. I profess, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our Federal Union. It is to that Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That union we have enjoyed, only by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with new-moving life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings; and now, though our territory has stretched out, wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection, or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving it, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see what fearful object may there meet my eyes. Nor could I, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this Government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant, that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant, that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the Sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous Ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogative as—*What is all this worth?* Nor those other words of delusion and folly—*Liberty first, and Union afterwards*—but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!*

Something New!—Sometime during the Christmas holidays, a married lady in Carroll county, by the name of Bundy, hearing a noise of hounds in full chase, looked in the direction and perceived a deer approaching the house.—She immediately seized a gun, and as soon as the deer came near enough she fired, and brought down a large buck, to the astonishment of all the sportsmen who soon came up.—*Eliz. City Star.*

A Mr. M'Grath advertises in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, that he has discovered a method for applying dams to rivers in such a way that the strongest freshets will have no effect upon them—that rafts may without injury pass them, and the ascent and descent of migrating fish be effected with necessary facility.

In the neighborhood of Providence, recently, a little boy about 7 years of age, while sliding upon the ice fell into the river. It was supposed that he was under than ten minutes under water, and when taken out, a further delay of fully ten minutes ensued before means to resuscitate him could be applied. Dr. Allen, of Providence, was sent for, and after an absence about an hour, was enabled to restore the boy, and restore him to the arms of his fond parents.

The vanity of young men, in loving cloths and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most ridiculous pieces of folly that can be, and the profusion of great porfuseness and undue of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; let your apparel be comely, plain, decent, and not curious or costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece to be sick for every fashion, or to think himself the better for it, or the worse without it.—*Sir M. Hale.*

A patriot is he, whose public conduct is regulated by one single motive, *the love of his country;* who as an agent in parliament, has for himself neither hope nor fear; neither kindness nor resentment; who refers every thing to the common good.—*Johnson's Life.*

Whilst the clergy labour more to promote their own temporal interests, than the spiritual interests of their parishioners, they will never be held in respect; and their exhortations will be of little avail.—*Hall.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1830.

To-day we conclude Mr. Webster's speech. After the whole country has rung with its praises, it may be useless for us to acknowledge, that notwithstanding all our feelings were with Mr. Hayne, in most of his eloquent speech, we consider that Mr. Webster has gained a most triumphant victory over him; has overthrown the most important of his doctrines, and established others of enduring strength upon their ruins. In that portion of the speech given to-day, the absurdity of the South Carolina doctrine, that a State Legislature is competent to *nullify* a law of Congress, is ably and conclusively exposed, and the proper tribunal for such a purpose pointed out. In a former portion, the power of the Government to make Internal Improvements, and the support which South Carolina formerly gave to the exercise of that power, are clearly shewn. And there is, throughout, an ardent patriotism, an attachment to Liberty *and* Union, which may well put to the blush the politicians of the dominant party in South Carolina.

We have occasionally received several public documents from our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Mr. Deberry, which are at the service of our readers.

In a late Northern paper, we find the following language attributed to the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope: "*If the Tariff Law is not repealed, there must be blood letting—the Southern States must stand to their arms.*"

Violent as has been the course of that print, we were yet not prepared for such an extraordinary declaration as this. We hope and believe that the people of South Carolina are not prepared for it. Be that as it may, however, the Editor of the Telescope, and all others who reckon upon the co-operation of North Carolina in any measure of violence against the Union, for any cause that has yet arisen, will find themselves most egregiously mistaken. If we know any thing of the feelings of the people of this State, they are devotedly attached to the Union, and will never be driven to jeopard it for any but the most unmingled acts of oppression. We had almost been tempted to say that nothing *could* occur to induce them to lift a hand against it. The horrible idea of shedding the blood of neighbors, friends, and relatives, in a civil war, has yet found no abiding place in the mind of a North Carolinian. May it NEVER find a place there! But above all, God forbid that a press in N. Carolina should ever dare openly to promulgate such sentiments as those of the Columbia Telescope.

Injurious as the Tariff has been to the South, we think that the amount of that injury has been greatly overrated, and that when Southern members of Congress attribute the desolation and depopulation of our streets and lands to the Tariff, they surely err. Remove every law imposing duties, and it would not put a stop to emigration from these comparatively sterile regions to the fertile lands of the west. Thither the yeomanry of the South bent their course before the Tariff of 1828, before that of 1824, and before that of 1816. Thither they will go, in spite of all Tariffs. To the sales and sacrifices of property, consequent upon every removal, and to the irresistible temptations to those who remain, to go in debt for the property thus sacrificed,—which they seldom want, and as seldom can pay for,—is owing, much more than to any Tariff, the poverty of the South.

In North Carolina, for every dollar drawn from the Planter by the Tariff of 1828 over that of 1824, we do not hesitate to say that he loses five for the want of good highways for the conveyance of his produce to market. Let every improvement of which they are susceptible be made upon our roads and rivers; let Education be diffused; encourage the introduction of an improved culture of the soil, and we may bid defiance to the Tariff.

After all, the Tariff is calculated to promote an object which might go some little way to reconcile the patriot to the sufferance of present inconvenience from it. The war of 1812, not less than the war of the Revolution, found our country dependent upon the manufactures of her enemy for the very clothing of her soldiers. It is well worth some sacrifice to secure us against a recurrence of such a state of things. We must suffer something for the sake of independence.

Bolivar and the Republic of Colombia.—For some time past the 'Liberator of Colombia' has labored under suspicions fatal to his reputation, if true,—no less than of an intention to overturn the liberties of his country, and to erect a throne for himself upon their ruins. Of the degree of credit to which these suspicions are entitled, we are too far removed from the scene of his action, and have too imperfect lights, to be able to form an opinion. Certain it is, however, that they are entertained by a large party in his own country, and by many persons in other countries. He has just given a signal evidence, either of patriotism, or of ambition and artfulness, by resigning the Presidency of Colombia. In language which we hope is not deceitful, he has resigned into the hands of the Congress, for the purpose of uniting the people, "the lofty magistracy to which their bounty had raised him." "I have been the victim," says he, "of ignominious suspicions, without having had the power to defend the purity of my principles." "Never, never, I swear to you, has my mind been stained by ambition for a kingdom, which my enemies have artfully forged, to destroy me in your opinion."

The doubts of Bolivar's sincerity, and the suspicion that his resignation is but a scheme to promote a design to place himself upon a throne, have derived much strength from the answer of the President of Congress to his Message of resignation, in which he is entreated to disregard the calumnies of his enemies, and preserve the country from the horrors of anarchy, by continuing in the exercise of the supreme authority. The President also assures him, that "the Congress is absolutely incapable of accepting" his resignation.

We shall soon see how all this will end. Should Bolivar be prevailed upon to resume his office, his character is gone forever. But if he is earnest in sacrificing every personal consideration to the good of his country whose liberties he achieved, he will do much to deserve a place by the side of our Washington. The suspicions and revilings which *he* encountered, should warn us not to judge too hastily of Bolivar.

Foreign.—Accounts from Liverpool to the 23d January have been received at Norfolk, by the ship Tally-Ho. The only interesting item relates to the Cotton Market, as follows:

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 22.

The inquiry for cotton during the week, has been upon a moderate scale, and the sales made are 1-8d per lb. lower, both in American and Brazil descriptions. The quantity of all kinds offering upon the market, is, however, not large. 1153 bales, chiefly good fair to good Orleans, cotton, were offered by auction this day, and about one half the quantity sold. The prices paid were hardly equal to those current by private contract, and the sale went off flatly, especially for the prime marks, which could not all have been disposed of excepting at a further decline. The sales of the week amount to 9700 bags. Import 2465.

Liberia.—The Colonization Society intend to despatch a vessel from Norfolk, Va. on the 10th of April, with emigrants for Liberia.—Applications for passage may be made to Nathan Mendenhall, Greensborough, or Caleb White, Perquimons, N. C.

The Public Lands.—A statement has been made to Congress from the Gen. Land Office, shewing the number of acres of land sold by government in 1828, to be 965,600; and in 1829, 1,246,933. The money received for lands in 1828, amounted to $1,239,499; and in 1829 to $1,907,771.

Appointments.—Much anxiety is of course felt in relation to the secret proceedings of the Senate, especially as it is certain that much debate has arisen upon some of the nominations. The Ulster Sentinel, whose Senior Editor is a member of the H. of Reps. from New York, says—

"The Senate have been several times in secret session on Executive business, and confirmed many of the appointments made by the President during the recess. I understand the nominations are classified, and taken up in the following order: 1. Nominations to fill vacancies occasioned by death. 2. Nominations to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation. 3. Nominations to fill vacancies occasioned by removals. It is understood that the latter have not yet been reached, which may account for the delay in the cases of Messrs Henshaw, Noah, Swartwout, Kendall, Hill, &c. They will all, however, be confirmed in due time."

Congress.—Much of the time of the Senate is still devoted almost every day, to the consideration of Executive business, and not a little is spent in debate upon Mr. Foot's resolution. Neither is the ordinary business of the session neglected; a number of bills, resolutions, &c. being acted on daily.

Mr. Benton has re-introduced his bill to provide for the abolition of unnecessary duties.

The Senate has rejected, by a vote of 32 to 9, the section of the bill respecting Coins, providing that no foreign coin shall be a legal tender for the payment of any debt.

In the House of Representatives, a bill has been introduced in favor of James Monroe.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported a bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk.

Numerous bills, &c. of no particular importance, have occupied the attention of the House during the week.

Extracts from a letter to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON, MARCH 13.

"An opportunity has lately been afforded to the anti-tariff members to glance at the Tariff, and disburthen themselves of some of the strong thoughts and warm feelings which they were denied an opportunity of uttering on Mr. McDuffie's bill, which was, to use his own language, "consigned to the tomb of the Capulets," by laying it on the table.

"This opportunity was afforded by the presentation of a Resolution in the House of Representatives, proposing to allow a drawback on rum distilled from imported molasses, to which an amendment was offered to allow a drawback on cotton bagging, &c.—This has opened the field, and we have had some *warm* and *strong* speeches, and were the range of debate as latitudinous in this House as in the Senate, the debate would probably continue for weeks; but the rigid rules adhered to by the House, confine the speakers to the question before them.

"Mrs. Decatur's claim is considered as rejected, the motion made on yesterday after a long debate to lay the bill on the table, having prevailed by a majority of twenty one.

"The progress of business is very slow, owing to the irrepressible rage for speaking, and more than half the business now before Congress must be left unfinished, if Congress should adjourn at the usual time.

"Lounging office hunters are and have been here in great abundance, and many, after paying their court to the Heads of Departments, go away empty."

Washington, March 9.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the seat of the Hon. Thomas Newton, of Virginia, was vacated, upon the report of the Committee on Elections, by a majority of 13 votes: a small majority indeed, to oust from his seat a Member who had occupied it, by successive elections, for nearly thirty years.

He has for several years past been the Father of the House; that is, its oldest Member. In his present retirement, he will have the consolation of carrying with him the personal respect and regard of nearly all the eminent living statesmen of our country.

National Intelligencer.

The Senate was yesterday principally occupied with Executive business; of the particulars of which we only learn, generally, that the nomination of Lemuel Williams to the office of Collector of the port of New Bedford, Massachusetts, which has been once rejected during this session, and the next day re-considered, was finally *confirmed*. From what we can learn, no other pending nomination, of any consequence at least, was finally acted upon.—*Ib.*

Washington, March 11.

The Senate spent a considerable portion of yesterday's sitting on Executive business. The principal subject of deliberation is understood to have been the nomination of Henry Lee, as Consul General for the States of Barbary; and it is said that the nomination was rejected.—*National Intelligencer.*

December 12.—It is understood that Com. David Porter was yesterday nominated by the President, to the Senate, as Consul General to the Barbary Powers.—*Ib.*

March 13.—The Senate yesterday, after a long sitting on Executive business, confirmed the appointment of Anthony Butler, as Charge des Affaires to the Republic of Mexico, and of Emanuel West, as Charge des Affaires to Peru.—*Ib.*

His Excellency Governor Owen has returned to this City, from his residence in Bladen.

Ral. Reg.

It is a singular fact, and one which gives proof of the ability with which the affairs of our Banks have been managed latterly, that Virginia Notes are considerably below par with us. One of our merchants purchased a large amount, a few days since, at a discount of *one and a half per cent;* and a gentleman informed us last week, that having to make a payment in this city he offered Virginia money which was refused, and it was with great difficulty he got it converted into North Carolina money, by exchanging an equal amount of United States notes.—*Ib.*

Mysterious Circumstance.—We understand from a creditable source, that on Saturday week, a negro boy going to Mr. Hearn's mill, discovered about 8 miles from this place, traces of something having been drawn across the road into the woods; curiosity prompted him to follow the track, when he discovered, a short distance from the road, the body of a white man which had on only a shirt and white flannel draws—the boy went to the mill and told what he had seen, which induced several persons to visit the body, at this time become so disfigured by the buzzards, that its features could not be discerned—before proper steps could be taken to investigate the matter, the body was suddenly and secretly removed. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and enquiries are making which we trust will elucidate this singular and unprecedented affair.

Tarboro' Press.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, Geo. received in Charleston, dated 27th February.—

"We have taken the stock of cotton in this place, and in Hamburg—the result is, we have here 26,609 bales, and in Hamburg 3,502 bales, in all 30,111 bales. At the same period last year, the stock in this place alone was 40,000 bales. We are all under the impression that cotton will advance. It is the general impression, that the crop is nearly all in market; and in reference to the crop being very short of last year, in both South Carolina and Georgia, there is but one opinion."

Stock of Cotton in Columbia, 10,000 bales.

The amount of Cotton which will be shipped from Magnolia and St. Marks, in Florida, is estimated to amount the present season to 5000 bales. Considerable avidity, we learn from the Floridian, was manifested at the late sale to obtain lands on the Stenchatchee and Suwanee rivers—Choice locations brought from 2 to $6 per acre. It is only however, when the settler and speculator come in competition, that they bring much more than the minimum value.

New Governor.—On the 4th March, Gov. Giles's time expired, agreeably to the joint resolution of the General Assembly at its late session—and on Friday, Gen. John Floyd took the oaths of office, and entered upon the duties of Governor of that Commonwealth.

From the Camden Journal.

We have very gloomy advices from Fayetteville. Mrs. Royall writes us that she is going to Charleston by way of Wilmington!—being under a promise to do so. Keep your promise "Dear Mrs. Royall"—great as our grief is in seeing so much *felicity* slip through our fingers, and we cried two hours this morning by "Shrewsbury Clock," (without any assistance even from a Weathersfield Onion,) when the mail first brought us the information that we were not to have the beatification of taking the Semiramis of Modern Literature by the hand—still we say, keep your promise, Mrs. Anne Royall, go to Wilmington or go to —— if you please. We need not fill up the blank, for Mrs. R. knows that our constant prayer is that she goes to none other than a *good* place. If she does not consider Camden in that light, it is hoped that she will steer clear of it; much as we want to see her, and the wise know that *this* is inexpressible! She tells us however, that she intends to be here before long: this, if we may be permitted to use a sectarian, and to us a very sickening phrase, is very *happifying* to us. She has sent us she says, some twenty or thirty volumes of her books, which we intend to advertise in GLARING CAPITALS when they arrive. Mrs. Royall, or as we ought to say perhaps, Mrs. John Milton, Oliver Cromwell, Napoleon le Grande and Grant Thorburn, is without competition the greatest *Lioness* of the present day. There is an interest about her which is absolutely indescribable! Nay what is more, she is comparatively quite young, for she tells us that she is 23 years younger than her husband, who was a gallant officer of the revolution and fought at the battle of Camden. This new information of our "dear friend's" juvenility will awaken troublesome sensations in many a bachelor bosom, we are afraid.

Quite distresing.—A piece of injured innocence in Rowan County, N. C. who bears the formidable *Nomme de Guerre* of *Sally Fite*, advertises her husband Amos, who she says, absquatalized from her bed and board on the 16th ultimo, with a creature named *Peg Howell*, the inventory of whose charms puts us wondrously in mind of Meg Merrilies. She is described as "small in stature, but great in guilt; with candlewick hair, lizard eyes and a black heart." As to Mr. *Fite*, he is between 30 and 35 years old, middle size, dark sandy hair, with a broken nose which his bereaved partner is of opinion, had better been a broken head. The two together make a very *felicitous* pair, Mrs. Fite saith; and she adds that it were a pity they had not long since been *paired*. This is equivocal—she may mean, that Amos and Peg ought to have made a match, before she (the advertiser) settled in the *Fite family*, or she may wish to be understood as insinuating that their ears want clipping. At any rate she cautions all persons against harboring her "unworthy husband" aforesaid, as he has squandered $2000 of her property, and we publish her appeal to the public, in the hope of being instrumental in bringing her of the candlewick tresses as well as him of the dislocated olfactories to condign punishment.

Camden Journal.

By last Night's Mail.

Foreign.—By an arrival at New York, Liverpool papers to the 4th February, a fortnight later than before, are received. There is no political news of importance. A few unimportant changes had occurred in the Ministry. The price of cotton had fallen, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 3.

The business doing in Cotton, this week, is at a reduction of 1-8d per lb. from last week's prices.—The sales to-day are estimated at about 1600 bales, viz: 100 Orleans, 7d a 7¼d; 1100 Uplands, 6¼d a 6 7-8 and 7d for prime. It may be remarked that a great portion of the Uplands were new Cottons, of which there is at present a good supply in the market, and on which the decline noticed above is most perceptible.

Terrible Disaster.—The Steam Boat Helen McGregor, was lately made a complete wreck, at Memphis, Tenn., by the bursting of one of her boilers. There were 410 passengers on board, of whom, terrible to relate, 15 were killed, 17 badly wounded, and 11 slightly wounded.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, JOHN C. TAYLOR, Esq. of Granville County, to Miss EMILY E. TILLINGHAST, eldest daughter of Paris I. Tillinghast, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday last, Miss JANE SOUTHERLAND, in the 53d year of her age.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, Dr. JOHN McAULEY, of Moore county, in the 29th year of his age.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 10, Brigs Maria from Guadaloupe, Fr. brig Dorade from do., Crusader from Matanzas. Schooner Caroline from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Brigs Thomas Naylor for Liverpool, Shibboleth for do., James for Guadaloupe. Sch'rs Only Son for Lisbon, Mary for Martinique, William for St. Barts.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 9 25. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65.

NEW THEATRE.

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION have the pleasure of informing the citizens, that the Theatre being now completed, it will be opened for the first time on

Monday Evening next, 22d March, 1830,

With entire New Scenery and Decorations, the Scenery designed and executed by Mr. G. W. L. Ladd.

The Association have also the pleasure of informing the public, that they have engaged Mrs. Preston for a few nights.

On Monday Evening, March 22,

Will be presented, Dr. Goldsmith's Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

OR THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT,

Miss Hardcastle, - Mrs. PRESTON.

After which, the laughable Farce of the

Turnpike Gate.

Peggy, - Mrs. PRESTON.

Price of admission, Boxes 75 Cts., Pit 50 Cts.

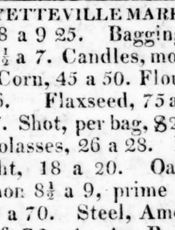
Tickets to be had at the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels, and at the door on the evening of performance.

Doors opened at half past 6, and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

☞ Persons not connected with the Association will not be admitted behind the Scenes under any pretence whatever.

March 18.

Removal.



George W. Ragland & Co.,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have removed their shop to the store lately occupied by Mr. John McKinnon, on the corner of Dick and Person streets, immediately opposite to their late stand. Where they will at all times be prepared to execute any work in the line of their business, with neatness and despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

They have a good supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. now on hand for sale low.

Fayetteville, March 18. 67-3t.

For Sale,

A pleasant and healthy Summer Residence, about three miles from town. The improvements are new and commodious; there is also a fine Orchard attached to it. Terms liberal. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, March 18. 67-3t.

Real Estate,

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday the 10th day of April next, will be sold at the Town House, that large and commodious *HOUSE and LOT* near the Poplar Spring, formerly owned and occupied by Henry Moreno. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

DANIEL BAKER, Sen'r.

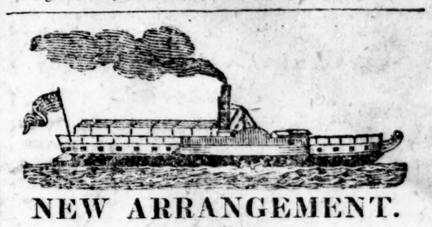
Fayetteville, March 17, 1830. 67ts.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Maryland and Virginia Steam Boat Company,

DESIROUS to give all possible despatch to Travellers, have concluded to run a boat from NORFOLK to BALTIMORE, *three times a week,* commencing the 10th instant. A first rate Boat will leave Marden's wharf, Norfolk, for Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evening at 6 o'clock; and Bowley's wharf, Baltimore, for Norfolk, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at half past 6 o'clock.

The NORFOLK, Capt. *Henderson,* will leave Marsden's wharf, Norfolk, for Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at 6 o'clock. Returning, will leave Richmond every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Morning; and Passengers for Baltimore will proceed up the Bay the same Evening, thereby reaching Baltimore on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, in time for the Philadelphia Boats.

The Norfolk Stage

Leaves FAYETTEVILLE every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M., connecting each trip with the Steam Boats for Baltimore.

March 18, 1830. 67-5w.

☞The Charleston Courier, South Carolina State Gazette and Georgia Courier will please insert the above for one month, and forward their accounts to Wm. H. Thompson, Norfolk, Va.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday, the 3d of May next, I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND lying in the Districts of Averasborough, Carver's Creek, Neill's Creek, upper Little River and Buckhorn, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax for 1828, and all accruing costs.

Acres.		*Tax.*
200	on Black Mingo, listed by Matthew More, for Jno. Hamilton,	1 76
250	on Black River and elsewhere, by Wallace Mobley,	1 48
200	on Island Plantation, by Mich'l D. King,	2 74
420	on Carver's Creek, by do do	
50	on head of Cross Creek, by Robert Torry,	1 70
64	on lower Little River, by Catharine Gibson,	1 24
540	on Neill's creek, by R. Whittington, for Prudence Avera,	3 05
200	on Dry creek, by Isaac Cofield, for David Gaskin,	1 76
617	on Black river, listed by Jonathan Darden,	3 94
114	in Hockaday's district, by O. Williams for Thos. Gardner,	1 22
15	on Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvil,	1 66
100	Joining Neill Beards, by George Searcy, for Nicholas Prince,	1 38
144¼	on Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	2 15
133¼	on Black river, by Thomas Young,	2 11
651	on Fish creek, by Mary Cox,	2 14
160	on Fish creek, by Jonathan Holly,	3 15
250	on Cedar creek, by Richard Huckaby, Jr.	2 52
99	on Neill's creek, by John A. Brown, for Richard Jones,	1 19
640	on Marsh branch, by Archibald Jones,	4 63
570	on Hector's creek, by Frederick Seaborn, for William Seaborn,	3 77
185	on Long branch, by do do Dolly Seaborn	2 37
300	on Possom branch, by do do for do do	
121	on Mill creek, by Stephen Senter, for the Heirs of Lewis Seawell,	1 46
120	on Cooper's branch, by Arthur Smith, for Richard Blalock,	2 06

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

March 18. 67ts.

Notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Wesley Council, deceased, (minor,) at November Term, 1829, hereby notifies all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or they will be barred of recovery.

WILLIAM DAVIS, *Adm'r.*

March 18, 1830. 1wp.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Odd and Even, No. 3, will draw

In the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on

Wednesday, 24th of March.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3 for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which a usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets	$5,	*Quarters,*	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	*Eighths,*	62 Cts

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore*

Baltimore, February 16 1830. 65ts.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps. and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, &c.

W. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, New York, has authorized the Subscriber to receive orders for the supply of Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. Individuals wishing a supply of the above, are invited to call on the Subscriber and see the Catalogue and prices.

JAS. H. HOOPER.

February 10, 1830. 62-7w.

20 casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Cumberland County.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the case wherein John Drake & Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r of the estate of James Atkins, deceased, and others are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M, the following *PROPERTY*, lying in Cumberland & Moore Counties, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, deceased, to John McNeill, Adm'r thereof.

350 acres on Kenny's creek
300 on Buck creek including the crane pond
200 on Blacksmith's creek
450 on do do
300 on Sheffler's creek
100 on Thornton's creek
200 on Fish creek
300 on do
35 on Hugh's branch or creek
100 on Hector's creek
176 on Black river
288 on Puppy creek and Black river
150 joining Chatham line
100 on Reubens creek or branch
360 joining the above
440 also joining the above
50 on Black river
300 on Black river and Buie's creek
225 on Jones's creek & east side of Dobbins branch
267 on both sides the western prong of do do
50 on east side Dobbins branch
300 on Black river swamp
110 on the waters of Black river
340 on the waters of Kennys creek and Black river
500 on Harrison's creek, waters of Black river
200 on Black river
153 on east side of do.
200 on Black river
340 on do and on Sprawles road
340 on the beaver dam, waters of buckhorn and Parkers creek
120 joining the above, on Marsh branch
150 on the beaver dam
192 on do waters of buckhorn
35 on do
190 between Upper Little river and Cape Fear
1140 joining the above
250 on Upper Little river
47 joining Allen McLean
130 joining Solomon Walker
110 on upper side Upper Little river
500 on do do
289 on do do
108 on do do
90 on the Horsepen branch
640 on Sandy creek swamp
50 on Mockoson branch
400 on Harrison creek swamp
264 on Mill creek
330 on do
410 on the waters of Mill creek
200 between the two Little rivers
616 on the upper side Upper Little river
330 on north east and south west side Cape Fear
100 on both sides of Hector's creek
198 on Cape Fear
36 on the upper side of Upper Little river
225 on Hectors creek waters
50 on the upper side of do
100 in Moore county, including the cool spring
300 in do. on Tom's creek
200 in do. between Buffalo and Bear creeks
200 in do. on north side of Deep river

Terms liberal and will be made known on the day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

February 15, 1830. 63-ts.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62-t10A

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchant and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28. 1830. 60-13w.

THOMAS FOSTER,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port, and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznabargs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
4-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and Ithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

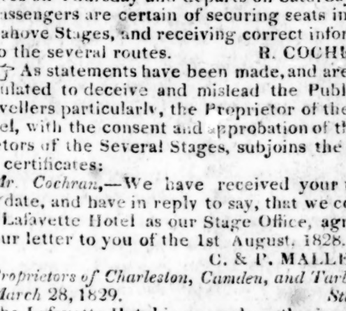
Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.



JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 61tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JULIA'S and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

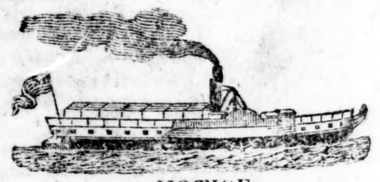
Valuable Store House

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, possession to be given on the first of May next, his STORE, at present occupied by Kyles and Meenan, situated on the east corner of the Court-House square. It is the best stand for business in Salisbury, and the building is large and commodious, being 72 feet in length, with three rooms below, (a store-room, counting-room and warehouse,) two above, and a good cellar The store will be rented for one year, or a term of years, as may be desired. To any person desirous of establishing himself in the Mercantile Business, in a flourishing and healthy village, situated in a rich and populous district of country, a better stand will rarely be offered.

For terms, apply on the premises to
ANDREW MATHEU.

Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1830. 64-4w.



NOTICE.

The Virginia & N. Carolina

Transportation Company's Steam Boat

PETERSBURG, Capt. McRea,

WILL, in addition to her other duties, make a trip once a week, to and from Newbern, N. C., leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday evening after the arrival of the Stage from Norfolk, and Newbern on every Friday, to commence running on Tuesday the 17th March next.

Fare for Passengers $8—Freight on moderate terms. Feb. 19—64-1m

To Merchants, Planters, and Manufacturers.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS tenders his services to his friends and the public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications.

References.

Hon SAMUEL SMITH, } Senators in Congress from
" E. F. CHAMBERS, } Maryland.
" JOHN FORSYTH, } Senator in Congress from
Georgia.
" DANIEL WEBSTER, } Senator in Congress from
Massachusetts.
" LEWIS WILLIAMS, } Representative in Congress
from North Carolina
" WARREN R. DAVIS, } Representative in Congress
from South Carolina.
Messrs. MACDONALD & RIDGELY,
WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. } Baltimore.
LUKE TIERNAN, Esq.
ISAAC MCKIM, Esq.

Baltimore, February 9, 1830. 63-4w